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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/616,622	07/10/2003	Daniel M. Lafontaine	1001.2207101	3366
28075 7590 03/04/2009 CROMPTON, SEAGER & TUFTE, LLC 1221 NICOLLET AVENUE			EXAMINER	
			YABUT, DIANE D	
SUITE 800 MINNEAPOLI	S, MN 55403-2420		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3734	
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			03/04/2009	PAPER

# Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/616,622	LAFONTAINE, DANIEL M.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	DIANE YABUT	3734
The MAILING DATE of this communication ap Period for Reply	ppears on the cover sheet with the	correspondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REP WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING I - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory perio - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statu. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mail earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATIO 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tind d will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the, cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. mely filed the mailing date of this communication. ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		
1) ■ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15.  2a) ■ This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) ■ Th  3) ■ Since this application is in condition for allow closed in accordance with the practice under	nis action is non-final. vance except for formal matters, pre	osecution as to the merits is
Disposition of Claims		
4)	e withdrawn from consideration.	
Application Papers		
9) The specification is objected to by the Examir 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) according a deposition of the deposition of the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction of the sheet of	ccepted or b) objected to by the e drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Se ection is required if the drawing(s) is ob	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ejected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bure * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	nts have been received. nts have been received in Applicat iority documents have been receiv au (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	ion No ed in this National Stage
Attachment(s)  1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4)  Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D 5)  Notice of Informal I 6)  Other:	ate

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#### **DETAILED ACTION**

This action is in response to applicant's amendment received on 07/15/2008.

The examiner acknowledges the amendments made to the claims.

Claims 1-14, 16-29, and 31-41 are pending in the application. Claims 11-12 and 14 are withdrawn from consideration.

### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. <u>Claims 1-10, 13, 16-29, and 31-41</u> are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Huebsch et al.** (U.S. Patent No. **6,312,446**) in view of **Redmond et al.** (U.S. Patent No. **6,334,865**) and **Lafontaine et al.** (U.S. Patent No. **5,964,782**).

Huebsch et al. disclose an elongate delivery member 40 and inserting through a body opening a closure component through the delivery member, which includes a collapsible backing or support 200 with proximally facing tissue engaging hooks 270 disposed thereon and being generally conically shaped and having a center portion 216 distally spaced from the periphery of the backing in the non-collapsed position, withdrawing the closure component proximally relative to the opening such that the tissue engaging hooks engage tissue adjacent the opening, applying proximally directed force to a collapse actuator 230 releasably coupled to the collapsible backing with a

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distal end 232 received with and extending distal to a distal aperture 234 of the collapsible backing to thereby collapse the backing to a collapsed position in which the center portion is moved proximally toward the backing periphery to form a generally disc shape and the hooks engage the tissue, and disconnecting the collapse actuator from the collapsible backing permitting the detachable distal end to pass proximally through the distal aperture and the collapsed backing, and then disconnecting the closure component from the distal end of the delivery member (Figures 5a-5b, 14-17 and 21-22; col. 6, line 43 to col. 7, line 50).

Huebsch et al. disclose disconnecting the collapse actuator detachable distal end 232 from the collapsible backing by rotating the actuator so that it fits through distal aperture 234, and therefore the collapse actuator is connected or disconnected to the backing depending on its position relative to the distal aperture of the backing (Figures 16-17; col. 6, lines 54-65), which allows for expanding and collapsing of the backing before being detached. However, Huebsch et al. does not disclose the collapse actuator assuming a deformed profile solely in response to a sufficient proximal force applied to the collapse actuator in order to permit the detachable distal end to pass proximally through the distal aperture.

Redmond et al. teach a flexible collapse actuator wire **22** (Figures 1-2; col. 6, lines 5-9) that may have a hook end, as evident in Figure 10, to effectively collapse a closure member. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the withdrawing step of Huebsch et al. with the use of a

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collapse actuator having a deformable distal end, as taught by Redmond et al., to facilitate and simplify retraction of the actuator without the need for rotation.

Huebsch et al. also lack the collapsible backing being made of pile or fabric, wherein the pile engaging hooks engage portions of the pile backing to retain the pile backing in the collapsed position. In addition, although Huebsch et al. teach biocompatible materials (col. 3, line 57 to col. 4, line 17), bioabsorbable materials are not expressly disclosed. The collapse actuator wire having a frangible connection to the distal end of the closure component is also not disclosed.

Lafontaine et al. teach a bioabsorbable pile backing **344** with tissue or adventitia engaging hooks that entangle in the backing located proximal of the hooks as the backing moves from the non-collapsed position to the collapsed position to retain the backing in a collapsed configuration (Figures 34A-34C; col. 17, lines 38-43 and col. 18, lines 24-29). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to provide a bioabsorbable pile backing with hooks that entangle the backing when moved from a non-collapsed to collapsed position, as taught by Lafontaine et al., to Huebsch et al. in order to quickly close the blood vessel while leaving the patient minimally impacted (col. 4, lines 57-67).

Lafontaine et al. teach a wire **334** comprising a frangible, mechanically releasable connection to the distal end of the closure component (col. 20, lines 14-19). Again, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to provide a frangible connection of the collapse actuator to the distal end of

the closure component in order to quickly and completely close an aperture in the body (col. 20, lines 25-28).

## Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-10, 13, 16-29, and 31-41 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

#### Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to DIANE YABUT whose telephone number is (571)272-6831. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F: 9AM-4PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Todd Manahan can be reached on (571) 272-4713. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Diane Yabut/ Examiner, Art Unit 3734

/Todd E Manahan/ Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3734